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Because Sun now agrees that a January 2008 CMC is acceptable, the remaining dispute is Sun's awkward position that -- although it agreed to a prompt CMC upon the transfer of this case specifically for the purpose of setting a prompt case schedule -- Sun did not mean to suggest that all the standard procedures associated with such a CMC would be "triggered." Opposition at 2. This unexpressed and odd caveat to Sun's agreement to a prompt CMC should be seen for the unfair after-thought that it is. The parties did not agree to ignore the Federal Rules Of Civil Procedure, the Civil Local Rules and the Patent Local Rules in setting an initial case management conference and there is no basis for the assertion that they did.

NetApp is, and has been, prepared to move forward promptly with a normal initial CMC in this case on January 8, and no later than January 23, which is when it would have been held in There is no good reason why Sun cannot comply with the standard requirements associated with an initial CMC in January. Sun's law firm has a reputation as quite capable and certainly has enough lawyers to meet the standard deadlines it must have foreseen when it agreed -- without qualification -- to set a prompt CMC in this case. Indeed, Sun does not, and cannot, deny that it was involved with the Court in an express discussion of a December CMC date without mention of the caveats that fill its opposition to this motion.

Other than its generalized complaint that this is a large case, Sun makes no showing that it cannot meet the standard requirements for an initial CMC. Indeed, if this case remained in Texas, Sun would presumably have met its standard obligations without comment.¹ Accordingly, this Court should set a January 8, 2008 CMC with confidence that the parties can meet the standard requirements associated with such a conference. NetApp's counsel is prepared to conduct the Rule 26(f) conference anytime.

As for the initial Case Management Conference in Sun's case, it is not clear that the March 24, 2008 CMC is off-calendar because it is not totally clear that the following language from the reassignment order applies to a CMC as compared to a motion: "All matters presently scheduled for hearing are vacated and should be renoticed for hearing before the judge to whom the case has

¹ Including the E.D. Texas Patent Local Rule 3-1 requirement that parties serve the very same contentions required in N.D. California no more that 10 days after the January 23 CMC.

1 been reassigned." In any event, NetApp is completely open to negotiating a CMC date in Sun's 2 case, although both parties agree that January is not at all practical. Because there is a two month difference as to when the counterclaims will be filed in the two cases, ² a March CMC in Sun's 3 4 case would be just as prompt as a January CMC in this case. Indeed, Sun has been steadfast that 5 it never agreed to accelerate the March 24, 2008 CMC date in its case. See Reines, Decl., 6 Exhibit 2 ("We did not agree to accelerate the CMC in the California-filed case") Thus, a March 7 CMC in that case, consistent with this Court's calendar, is acceptable to NetApp. 8 9 Dated: December 7, 2007 Respectfully submitted. 10 /s/ Edward R. Reines 11 Matthew D. Powers Edward R. Reines 12 Jeffrey G. Homrig WEIL, GOTSHAL & MANGES LLP 13 201 Redwood Shores Parkway Redwood Shores, CA 94065

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² Sun filed its counterclaims in this case back on October 25, 2007. NetApp is scheduled to file its counterclaims in the Sun case on December 21, 2007.